which at one time tenanted the globe, are paralleled by recent discoveries made in insect-bearing strata in France. M. Charles Brongniart of the Paris Museum is preparing an account of the collection which he has made at Commentry, and among the creatures which he proposes to figure is an insect which is regarded by Brongniart as one of the forerunners of our dragon-flies, which had an expanse of wing of two feet, a veritable giant in the insect world.

Of fossil butterflies there have thus far been discovered sixteen species. Of these, six belong to the subfamily of the *Nymphalidæ,* and five of the six were found in the fossiliferous strata of Florissant, Colorado. Two species belong to the subfamily *Satyrinæ,* both occurring in deposits found in southern France, and representing genera more nearly allied to those now found in India and America than to the *Satyrinæ* existing at the present time in Europe. One of the fossils to which reference has already been made belongs to the subfamily of the *Libytheinæ*.

The remainder represent the subfamilies of the *Pierinæ,* the *Papilioninæ,* and the family *Hesperiidæ.*

It is remarkable that the butterflies which have been found in a fossil state show a very close affinity to genera existing at the present time, for the most part, in the warmer regions of the earth. Though ages have elapsed since their remains were embedded in the mud which became transformed into stone, the processes of life have not wrought any marked structural changes in the centuries which have fled. This fixity of type is certainly remarkable hi creatures so lowly in their organi-zation.